of the group. A concise dichotomous key leads one direct to the species under which are numerous references to literature, synonomy, a detailed description, concise statement of geographical range, and a rather full citation of exsiccatae. The author recognizes 58 species and several varieties for the one genus Nepenthes, of which 8 species and 4 varieties are here published for the first time. The main body of the work is followed by an alphabetical list of artificial hybrids. These are designated by the binomial under which is given, so far as known, the names of parent species. The family is illustrated by 19 figures; a complete index concludes the part. The production is quite in accord with previous publications of this comprehensive and admirable series, and it is pleasing to note the tendency toward international cooperation which is already manifest in the *Pflanzenreich*.

Part 37, treating the Araceae[7] (begun in part 21 of this series), comprises: (1) a supplement to the Pothoideae in which a new genus (*Epipremnopsis*) is proposed with a single species, (2) an exhaustive treatise of the Monsteroideae, which reach their highest development in equatorial Asia and America, and in which group the authors recognize 12 genera and 190 species, 30 being new to science, and (3) an elaboration of the Calloideae with 4 monotypic genera. A concise key to the species precedes the larger genera, the species are clearly defined, and the numerous clean-cut illustrations happily combine general with essential detail characters.—J. M. GREENMAN.

Flora montana Formosae.[8]—This work concerns the mountain flora of the Island of Formosa, embracing the region lying at an elevation of 3000 to 13,000 feet. The total number of species recorded for this region is 392; the sebelong to 79 families and 266 genera. The author enumerates the various composing floral elements, such as the arctic, antarctic, alpine, tropical and North American, Malayan, Himalayan, southern, central, and northern Chinese, Japanese, and endemic. These upon summation show that "the flora is, in general, temperate, having as many as 320 species of temperate character, or 81 per cent. of the whole number of elements." The flora of the island has its strongest affinity with central and southern China and Japan, particularly as to the ratio of components, but as to their character "the flora of Formosa has as triking affinity to that of Japan." After a discussion of the general aspect of the vegetation and a division of the montane zone into four briefly characterized regions, the author follows with a detailed enumeration of the plants. In this list 69 species and 9 varieties are published as new to science. The descriptive matter is supple-

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[7] ENGLER, A., Das Pflanzenreich. Heft 37 (iv. 23 B). Additamentum ad Araceas-Pothoideas von A. ENGLER, Araceae-Monsteroideae von A. ENGLER UND K. KRAUSE, Araceae-Colloideae von K. KRAUSE. pp. 1–160. *figs 60 (498)*. *M* 8.40. Leipzig: Wilhelm Englemann. 1908.

[8] HAYATA, B., Flora montana Formosae. Jour. Sci. Coll. Tokyo **25**:1–260. *pls. 1–41*. 1908.

mented by several text-figures and carefully reproduced full-page illustrations. The work will serve as an excellent basis for future taxonomic investigation on the interesting flora of this island.—J. M. GREENMAN.

The United States as seen by de Vries.—Professor DE VRIES has published in the most attractive form an account of his experiences on his second American trip.[9] The volume is written in popular style, and is amply illustrated with unusually good half-tones depicting American scenery and universities. There are chapters on North Carolina with its cypress swamps and insectivorous plants; Arizona and the Grand Canyon; southern California with descriptions of San Diego, the marine vegetation of Santa Catalina, Pomona College, and a camping trip in the San Bernardino Mountains; the San Francisco earthquake, with special illustrations and descriptions of the disaster at Santa Rosa and Stanford University; the University of California, together with accounts of excursions to Mill Valley, Monterey, Mt. Hamilton, etc.; Great Salt Lake and Salt Lake City; agriculture in the central states, giving descriptions of the Kansas prairies, experiment stations and agricultural colleges in Kansas and Iowa, and maize culture in Illinois; and the dunes of Lake Michigan. One notices slight mistakes in the legends of two illustrations, a cut of Drosera being called Dionaea, and a scene among the University of Chicago buildings being attributed to the University of California. One in perusing this book longs for facility in the Dutch language, for the book contains the American impressions of one of the ablest men of our day. Botanists in these days too rarely write such volumes as this, perhaps because they feel that most of us are now globe-trotters, and able to be our own interpreters.—H. C. COWLES.

Algae and bryophytes of Connecticut.—The algae of the fresh waters of Connecticut have been described by Professor CONN and Mrs. WEBSTER in a preliminary report.[10] The descriptions and analytical keys and numerous drawings (from nature) bring these forms within easy reach of collectors and students.

The bryophytes of Connecticut have been described by Professor EVANS and Mr. NICHOLS.[11] An introduction (37 pp.) presents the general features of bryophytes, the history of their study in the state, their distribution according to environment, and their economic value. The catalogue, which includes keys and stations, makes the following enumeration: Marchantiales 12, Jungermanniales 92, Anthocerotales 3, Sphagnales 31, Andreaeales 2, Bryales 247, a total

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[9] DE VRIES, HUGO, Naar Californië II. Haarlem: H. D. Tjeenk Willink & Zoon. 1907.

[10] CONN, H. W., AND WEBSTER, LUCIA W., A preliminary report on the algae of the fresh waters of Connecticut. pp. 78. *pls. 44 (figs. 291)*. Hartford: State Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey, Bull. 10. 1908.

[11] EVANS, A. W., AND NICHOLS, G. E., The bryophytes of Connecticut. pp. 203. Hartford: State Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey, Bull. 11. 1908.